



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

AT A MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE INTENDED BOTANIC GARDEN, HELD AT THE DISPENSARY, NOVEMBER THE 26th, 1800, THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS WERE ADOPTED FOR THE FUTURE CONDUCT OF THE INSTITUTION.

THE Institution shall be called the LIVERPOOL BOTANIC GARDEN, and shall be considered as the property of the undersigned, who hereby engage to pay Twelve guineas each to its establishment, and the farther sum of Two guineas annually towards its support.

The proprietors being this day assembled for the purpose of forming a plan for the future conduct of the establishment, agree upon the following regulations for carrying into effect, the objects of the proposed institution.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

I. The Garden, and Buildings erected upon it, shall be invested in Six Trustees, to be chosen from among the proprietors, who shall hold the same for the purposes of the Institution. Upon the death of any of the Trustees, a successor shall be chosen from among the proprietors at their next general meeting.

II. Each proprietor shall be at liberty to transfer or bequeath his share to any person whatever, provided the person to whom the share is transferred or bequeathed, assent to and sign the laws of the institution.

III. Any person who may become the proprietor of more than one share, shall be permitted to make an annual nomination of any lady or gentleman, who, whilst the nomination continues in force, shall be entitled to all the advantages of a proprietor, except that they will not be permitted to vote at the meetings of the society, nor will they be eligible to the committee.

IV. No proprietor shall be allowed to vote by proxy on any occasion, nor be entitled to more than one vote whatever number of shares he may hold.

V. The annual subscription shall be paid in advance; the first subscription shall become due on the first of May, 1801; which will be considered as the subscription for the ensuing year.

VI. At least seven days before the first of May, a printed notice shall be sent to each proprietor, signifying that his subscription will become due on that day; if he neglects to pay it within three months after receiving such notice, he cannot have access to the garden until it be paid; and if his arrears remain unpaid for two years, he will be considered as having forfeited his property in the institution.

VII. No person can become a proprietor in the garden, unless he sign his assent to these regulations, and also submit to such other regulations as may be determined upon by a majority of the proprietors at any of their meetings, or by the committee, authorized to make such regulations.

Regulations respecting general meetings and the choice of the Committee.

VIII. An annual meeting of the proprietors shall be held on the first Monday in May.

IX. All general meetings shall be summoned by a printed notice sent to each proprietor, at least seven days before the time of meeting.

X. At the annual meeting, all new laws shall be made for the government of the Institution, and provisional regulations which may have been formed by the Committee during the preceding year, shall be confirmed or annulled; and no law

shall be repealed at any other meeting.

XI. At the annual meeting the officers for the ensuing year shall be elected.

XII. A President shall be annually elected by ballot from among the proprietors at large.

XIII. A Committee of twelve members shall be elected by ballot from among the proprietors at large, who shall continue in office for four years; at the end of this period three shall go out of office by lot, and three new committee-men shall be chosen by ballot from among the proprietors at large; at the end of the fifth year three of the remaining nine shall go out by lot, and three new Committee-men shall be chosen as before; at the end of the sixth year, three of the remaining six shall go out by lot, and three new Committee men chosen as before; at the end of the seventh year the remaining three shall go out, and three new Committee-men shall be chosen every succeeding year.

XIV. The Committee shall meet on the second Monday in May, and shall elect from among themselves a vice president, four visitors, a treasurer, and a secretary.

XV. The committee shall determine upon their future times of meeting, which shall be at least once every month.

XVI. Any member of the Committee who shall absent himself from four successive meetings, without assigning a satisfactory excuse, shall be considered as having vacated his office. These vacancies, as also those occasioned by death and resignation, shall be filled up by the Committee at their next meeting.

DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE.

XVII. Any four of the Committee shall be competent to act.

XVIII. The President, or in his absence the vice-president, together

with the treasurer, and one of the visitors, may at any time call a special meeting of the Committee. The president, or vice-president, with the treasurer, and the four visitors, may, when they deem it expedient, call a general meeting of the proprietors; a general meeting of the proprietors may also be called by a written request from twenty of the proprietors transmitted to the Committee; in either case a notice must be sent to each proprietor, stating the object of the proposed meeting.

XIX. The committee shall appropriate the funds of the Institution in whatever manner shall appear to them the most eligible.

XX. The Committee shall determine what number of gardeners or servants of any kind shall be kept for the use of the institution; these shall be removable at the discretion of the Committee, who shall also have the power of regulating their wages.

XXI. The Committee shall have the power of framing provisional regulations, which shall have the force of laws till the next annual meeting.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.

XXII. All the income belonging to the Institution, from whatever source it be derived, shall be paid into the hands of the treasurer; all the bills shall be paid by him, and his accounts shall be audited by the president or vice-president, and one of the visitors, and laid before the annual meeting of the subscribers.

DUTIES OF THE VISITORS.

XXIII. The visitors shall have the peculiar direction of the garden and conservatories, and no alteration shall take place in the garden and plants without their concurrence or direction.

XXIV. It is expected that each of the visitors shall visit the garden at least once during every week;

a visitors book shall be kept, in which they may note down the day of their attendance, and any circumstances respecting the management of the garden which may appear to them to require attention.

XXV. The visitors shall have the power of disposing of the cuttings, seeds, or duplicates of the plants, to the proprietors only, upon such conditions as they may judge proper, and when the same can be done without injury to the institution.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING ADMISSION.

XXVI. No gentleman residing in Liverpool, or within eight miles of it, and not being a proprietor, can at any time have access to the garden.

XXVII. Ladies may at any time be introduced into the garden in the company of a proprietor.

XXVIII. Strangers may be introduced into the Garden by a proprietor, or may have access to it by a written order from a proprietor; but they will be expected to enter their names and places of abode in a book kept for that purpose.

XXIX. The families of proprietors, with the exception of children under ten, and sons above the age of twenty-one, may have access to the garden.

It was resolved, that the number of shares be limited to THREE HUNDRED; and that no person shall be permitted to subscribe for more than two shares.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

ON THE LANCASTERIAN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Having understood that a note which was inserted at page 347 of the 40th No. of the Belfast Magazine, was not thought correct in stating that a book had been published by Joseph Lancaster, in which a plan was detailed of cutting out articles of clothing without expense

BELFAST MAG, NO. XLII.

or loss of materials, I wish to explain that I saw a paragraph in the Statesman, of September 7th 1811, stating that a book had been "*just published*" "which enables ladies concerned in charity schools to furnish a constant supply of materials to work with, at a very trifling expense. It enables one mistress to teach 2 or 300 girls as readily as to instruct them in spelling on the Lancasterian system. Girls in the 6th class have as much practice in learning the work of that class in a single yard of cloth, as they can have in doing the same work to 20 garments, &c." On seeing this paragraph I was so anxious to extend the knowledge of the plan, that without waiting until I could procure a copy of the book, I ventured to recommend the perusal of it to ladies who had the management of poor schools for females. I should have requested permission to insert the paragraph in the Magazine, if it had not been written so much in the style of quackery, that I feared some parts of the statement would appear so unlikely to be realized, that it would do injury to the cause of improvement in education, by it appearing incredible that "there will be no difficulty in finding materials to employ two hundred thousand girls." I have been lately informed that the publication of this book, after being printed, has been for some cause delayed, but if it should ever be published, I still venture to recommend the perusal of it, as it may contain some valuable hints. I think needle work, which should be a prominent feature in the education of girls, is capable of great improvement.

I have also been thought too severe in saying the Lancasterian plan was *superficial*; this opinion was not taken up rashly, or without reason. Although the system is very excellent

D